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FLASHBACK

Journal of
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Souvenir Program of Fayetteville, Arkansas Centennial Celebration July 3-4-5, 1928 [Reprint]. 147

Cover: Evergreen Cemetery in Fayetteville, where many examples of A.H. Morley's work can be found.

(Photo by Tim Nutt)

Monument for S. Louisa Maguire (1830-1875) and husband Hosea M. Maguire (1813-1888) with draped urn finial, signed by Morley & Co., Fayetteville, located in Stokenberry Cemetery in Elkins

Photo courtesy of the author

'No Pompous Marble to Thy Name We Raise':[1] A.H. Morley and Family, Fayetteville Tombstone Carvers

Abby Burnett*

If a man's success is measured by the number of times his name appears before the public gaze, then A.H. Morley ranks with Fayetteville's leading citizens. Morley's name was literally carved in stone hundreds of times, and is still visible there, but that has not kept him, his family or his business from being utterly forgotten in the 84 years since his death.

Albert Henry Morley, owner and operator of Morley Marble and Granite Works, made countless tombstones that are found in cemeteries throughout Northwest Arkansas and in parts of Oklahoma and Missouri. Following the custom of the 1800s, he signed these stones with a combination of his name or business name and location. Morley established his Fayetteville stone yard by about 1886, and for the remaining 40 years of his life he produced some of the most elaborate grave markers found in area cemeteries.

Ironically, the Morley family plot, in Fayetteville's Evergreen Cemetery, contains seven graves but just one tombstone. A.H. Morley outlived his wife and three sons by many years, yet he did not make markers for any of their graves. Eldest daughter May's grave is marked with a funeral home temporary marker, while daughter Ruth, who continued the business after her father's death, did not make provision for him, May or herself to have markers. (Son Fred's membership in Woodmen of the World entitled him to one of that organization's tombstones, thus his is the only stone in the plot.)

Is this an example of that old adage that the shoemaker's children go barefoot? If not, then why did this family deny themselves the monuments

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*The author, a freelance journalist, was awarded first place in the Society's 1st Annual W.J. Lemke Prize for this article. She lives in Kingston.

they produced, in such abundance, for others? In his earliest Fayetteville advertising, Morley offered "foreign and American marble, monuments, tombstones... marble and stone vases, posts and curbing for cemetery purposes, also American and Scotch granite monuments,"[2] so the barren plot in Evergreen can be attributed to neither a lack of materials nor stone carving skill. In the 1930s daughter Ruth used the advertising slogan, "Mark every grave," and she claimed that she could furnish "statue and tablet"[3] and even mausoleums,[4] yet she, too, erected no markers in her family's plot.

Perhaps the Morleys, conscious of the value of advertising, planned to erect something quite grand on their plot, but were never financially able to do so. (In fact, they didn't even outline their plot with stone curbing.) Still, the fact that Fred joined Woodsmen of the World, a fraternal insurance organization promising, "no Woodmen shall rest in an unmarked grave,"[5] is evidence that he knew his family had no intention of erecting monuments for themselves.

What follows is an account of the rise and fall of the Morley family fortunes, pieced together from the public record: advertisements, census records, property taxes, obituaries, lawsuit and probate documents, as well as the stones they signed. Nothing remains of the family's business and personal records, which were most likely destroyed, along with almost everything else in their house, following Ruth's death in 1961. Were it not for the pride that A.H. Morley took in his name and that of his business when signing his work, it would be as if the Morleys had never lived at all.

MORLEY MIGRATIONS

Though both Albert Henry and Angeline M. (Coleridge) Morley were born in Devonshire, England, A.H. arrived in this country in 1857 and Angeline in 1868, when they were ages 13 and 19, respectively. Their first child, Lillian Mae ("May") was born in Kansas in 1875.[6] The family's next known address is Joplin, Missouri, where three children were born: Claude in 1877, Myrtle in 1880,[7] and Frederick in 1883.[8] A.H. owned and operated Joplin Marble and Building Stone Works, advertising American and foreign marble, monuments, tombstones, and building stones.[9] He signed his tombstones, "A.H. Morley," followed by "Joplin Stone Works" or merely, "Joplin," and some of these stones ended up in cemeteries as far away as Oklahoma[10] and Northwest Arkansas.

In 1881, 17-month-old Myrtle died and was buried in the town's Fairview Cemetery. There is no record of her grave having ever been marked with a tombstone, and its exact location is unknown.

There are several possible explanations for why the Morleys relocated to Arkansas, one of them being that in the 1880s Joplin was a dirty, dangerous place to live. The city's 15 saloons catered to miners who worked in the area's dozen-plus lead and zinc mines, or for the eight local mining and smelting companies. (These smelters generated the pollution that made the town's limestone and marble tombstones almost illegible today.) The most persuasive argument for relocating, however, is competition. In 1883 Joplin's business directory lists five men (two of them related) having tombstone businesses. Morley's name is not among them, but W.J. Power is listed as owning Joplin Marble Works, so perhaps he bought this business from Morley.[11]

It's possible that A.H. saw business potential in Arkansas when he delivered a tombstone to Bentonville's city cemetery. McWhirter and Robbins' marble works had most likely been established in Bentonville as early as 1881,[12] and there was competition in Fayetteville, as well, but Fayetteville had other advantages. After all, a railroad – so necessary to a stone cutting business – had arrived in 1882, there was the presence of the Arkansas Industrial University (which became the University of Arkansas in 1899) and there was the potential for selling both tombstones and building stones to a growing, affluent population.

Two points must be made, concerning stone carving. Even with the presence of local carvers, it wasn't uncommon for families to have tombstones shipped in from larger businesses out of state, such as Long and Wheete, of Carthage, Missouri, St. Louis firms Park and McClintock, and Rosebrough and Sons, or Kansas City's Wilson and Co., all of whose signed stones have been found in Northwest Arkansas. Thus, even with a local marble yard in operation, a family might order a tombstone from another firm, as the Woolsey family did for their five-year-old son, who died in 1875 and was buried in Bentonville's city cemetery. Nor was it uncommon for families to order stones from rival carvers in near-by towns, as is amply evident from the number of Morley-signed stones in Prairie Grove at a time when Ernest Dorman had a marble yard there, or the signed Dorman stones found throughout Fayetteville cemeteries during the period that the Morleys were in business.

The MORLEY

MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS

ESTIMATES
Cheerfully
FURNISHED

CORRES-
PONDENCE
SOLICITED

Manufacturers and Importers

OF

Granite, Marble and Stone

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

LAWN FURNITURE
IRON FENCING

Office and Works

110 West Center Street

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.

Morley Marble and Granite Works Ad, 1904

From: Fayetteville City Directory

The second point to be made is that the death date on a tombstone is no guarantee that it was carved and erected in that year. The practice of placing a tombstone on a grave years – even decades – after the death is known as back-dating which, while fairly rare in other states,[13] seems to have been quite common in Arkansas. This is attributable to the fact that, in times before there were established marble yards, itinerant stone carvers traveled from community to community, carving tombstones until they had caught up with accumulated orders.[14] Furthermore, it often took time for families to save up enough money to purchase a professionally carved stone, and until they could afford something fancier used a homemade marker, or a simple field rock.

The Woolsey stone is a good example of back-dating. The Morleys were living in Kansas in 1875, the year the Woolsey boy died, so the tombstone that A.H. carved and signed was put in place as much as a decade later. There are numerous other examples of this practice, such as the Lear family monument in Huntsville's town cemetery, whose death dates of 1852, 1859 and 1873 on one stone are decades before Morley could have done the carving that he signed.

In later years the Morleys' advertising contained the statement, "Established in 1882,"[15] but the family could not have been in Fayetteville at this time, if only because son Frederick was born in Missouri in 1883, according to the census. Furthermore, in November of 1882, to commemorate its fifteenth anniversary, the *Fayetteville Democrat* published a list of local businesses. Under "Marble Shops" only the names D.Y. Ellis and M.W. Dorman are listed.[16] That 1882 date shows up in ads long after A.H. and Angeline died, so very likely Ruth did not know when her family arrived in Arkansas.

In fact, A.H. Morley does not show up on Fayetteville's personal property tax rolls until 1885, though all that was recorded was a statement that one person was liable to pay the poll tax; nothing was noted about having a business. The following year M.W. Dorman's son, Ernest, moved their tombstone shop from Fayetteville to Prairie Grove, which suggests that he now had serious local competition. This would make 1885 or 1886 a more logical start-date, although the first newspaper advertisement that can be found for the business ran in May of 1887.[17] It is not known where the Morleys lived – or what they did – between 1883 and 1885, but their name is not included in the 1883 Joplin business directory.

Gaps in existing Fayetteville city directories, and newspapers, make it impossible to determine exactly when Morley began stone carving in Fayetteville, but most likely he didn't start out alone. In late May of 1887 he and L.D. Oliver ran an ad in *The Fayetteville Republican* for their Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works, noting that they were, "Successors to Wheete & Standerfer." (No information on this firm has been found, other than for its signature on a very few tombstones.) The new partnership didn't last long. On Sept. 2 the same ad ran in this newspaper, now stating that the business owner was L.D. Oliver, "Successor to Morley & Oliver." The business' name changed to "Oliver Bros." in July of 1888, and the same ad continued to run through October; issues are missing after October and, when they resume in December, the ad is no longer running. (L.D. Oliver was the only marble and granite dealer listed for Fayetteville in an 1888 directory, published in Little Rock. This listing, by M.L. DeMalher for Little Rock's *Arkansas Gazette*, was probably compiled in 1887, indicating that Morley and Oliver's partnership was of only a few months' duration.) [18]

Morley's next partnership was with someone named Thomason, and tombstones in Evergreen, Friendship, Mt. Salem and Son's Chapel cemeteries (all Washington County), signed "Morley & Thomason," have death dates spanning 1886 to 1889. Early October, 1888, marks the start of Morley and Thomason's newspaper advertising as Southwestern Marble & Building Stone Works.[19] (The name "Thomason" has appeared, incorrectly, in historical quarterlies and cemetery enumerations as "Thomas" and "Thompson.") It is unclear when this partnership dissolved.

If Morley did not work with partners for very long, it could be because son Claude was soon old enough to learn the trade. If the elaborate Cora

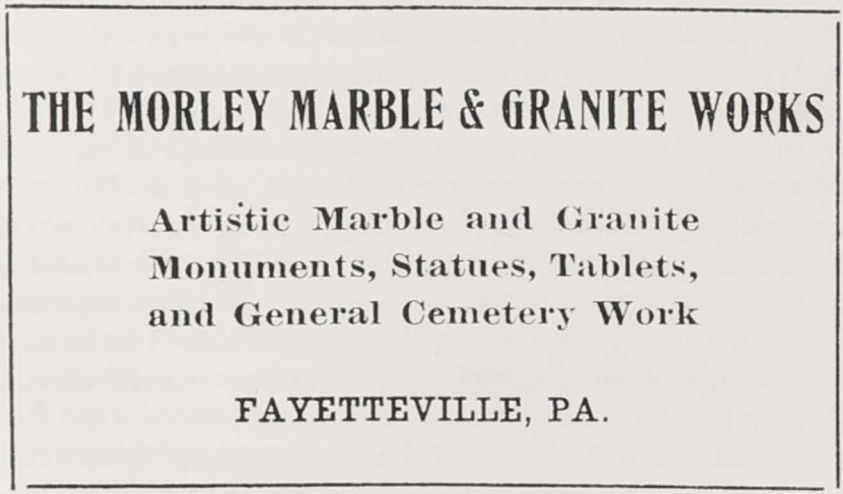
Morley & Oliver signature on Elizabeth Conner's tombstone, Evergreen Cemetery, Fayetteville

Photo courtesy of the author

Vaughan monument in Vaughan-Whitener Cemetery (Madison County) was ordered immediately after her death, in 1890, then Claude was 12 or 13 when he or his father chiseled the words "Morley & Son" on the stone's base. This signature combination shows up on other stones with death dates clustered in the 1890s, suggesting that Claude was a teenager when he started working with his father.[20]

Despite having his son's help, Morley interspersed this signature with variations: "Morley & Co.," "Morley, Mfg.," "Morley Marble & Granite Works" or simply "Morley M&GW," but always followed by the word, "Fayetteville" or "Fay –" even on tombstones placed inside city limits, which indicates that they were probably signed before they were purchased and inscribed. (The obelisk of Nancy Rutherford, death date 1888, in Evergreen Cemetery, is signed A.H. Morley, with no town name. This is the single example found in Arkansas both of Morley using his first initials and no place name.) As late as 1895 the business was still listed as Southwestern Marble & Granite Works, but now with "Morley and Son" the proprietors;[21] by 1900 the name Morley Marble & Granite Works had become permanent.[22]

Son Fred also became a stone carver and worked in the family business, perhaps after Claude became too ill to continue. (This is discussed in the section titled, "Family Life.") There is no evidence that the two boys worked together; at least, the plural, "Morley and Sons," has not yet been



Advertisement for Morley Marble & Granite Works, 1908.
From: *Plat Book of Washington County, Arkansas*

Signature on the A.J. and Mary Smith monument, Tuttle Cemetery.
Photo courtesy of the author

discovered on a tombstone. Youngest son Arthur, born in Arkansas in 1887, was sent to college instead of the marble yard; youngest daughter Ruth, born in 1892, eventually joined the business as a manager; there is no evidence that she was a carver.

RUNNING A BUSINESS

Up through the late-1800s stone carvers couldn't support themselves solely by making tombstones, even in the largest towns. For example, D.Y. Ellis, mentioned above as having a marble yard in 1882, is listed on the 1880 Fayetteville census as a jeweler. Also in 1882, the Mark Dorman family (described below, in "Conclusion") sold groceries, baked goods and tombstones at their Fayetteville business.[23]

The usual combination, for a stonemason, was selling building stones and tombstones. In Joplin, Morley had advertised, "all kinds of cut stone work, both plain and ornamental, for building purposes,"[24] and his business name, Southwestern Marble and Building Stone Works,[25] shows that he continued this sideline in Fayetteville. Not only did he make building stones, early ads also offered mantles and tabletops. As late as 1904 the business sold lawn furniture and iron fencing, according to ads in the Fayetteville city directory.

He was not unusual in this way. Nick Miller (described in "Conclusion") also advertised that he made table and bureau tops, and he also made chimney "arch rocks" plus stone buildings and foundations, in addition to

tombstones. H.G. McWhirter, who had a tombstone business in Bentonville, got the $1,693 contract for stonework when the Benton County jail was built in 1888,[26] while four generations of the Bailey family, working in Alpena (Carroll County) in the 1900s, started out quarrying building stone, and only later developed their monument business as a sideline during bad weather.[27]

In the beginning, stone was quarried locally. A reminiscence of Fayetteville in the early 1900s has this to say about the Morley business: "Tombstones were hand-chiseled and the granite was obtained from a creek bed not too far from town."[28] Ernest Dorman, a contemporary of the Morleys working in Prairie Grove, told an interviewer that when he started carving, around 1878, sandstone was the preferred material.

"...People began to think granite and marble were better looking than sandstone and began to use it instead of the latter," Dorman said in a 1937 interview, "in spite of the fact that sandstone lasts much longer." Eventually Dorman shipped in marble and granite from such places as Vermont, Minnesota, Missouri, Georgia, Alabama and Oklahoma.[29] By 1911 Morley, too, was purchasing marble and granite, first from Vermont Marble Company and in 1919 from Ream-McBee, headquartered in Ohio,[30] with the stone shipped in by train.

Based on Fayetteville city directories and the Morleys' newspaper advertising, the business changed locations numerous times; the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps confirm several of these addresses. Southwestern Marble and Building Stone Works was located on East Mountain in 1888 then, as Morley Marble and Granite, at 700 Center in 1895, at 110 West Center from 1904 to at least 1913, on East Street from 1914 to 1916 and at 25 East Center from 1919 to 1928. At some point, after her father's death, Ruth moved the business to 105 South Block and later to 121 West Mountain.

The Morleys often advertised their business as being in or near a hotel, a not-uncommon location for stonecutters. In 1927 their West Center Street address was billed as, "first door west of Mountain Inn," the new name for the expanded and reopened Oriental Hotel on the same site.[31] Their Block Avenue address was in the Washington Hotel building, while an undated reference in the *Flashback* notes that the marble yard was once located "next door to the Oriental Hotel on Smoky Row," another name for Center Street.[32]

Monument to Aramintie Boyd (1835-1888) in Son's Chapel Cemetery, Fayetteville. Stone is signed Morley & Co., Fayetteville, Ark.

Photo courtesy of the author

One explanation for proximity to hotels is that they were located near railroads, which were a necessity for stone carving businesses. According to a North Carolina study,[33] in the 1880s and 1890s successful monument businesses were often located near rail lines. This made sense, because heavy blocks of stone could be shipped in, shaped and inscribed, and often put back on the train to fill orders in outlying areas. Hotels were located near the railroads because travelers and, in particular, salesmen, needed lodging.

A.J. and Mary Smith Tombstone, Tuttle Cemetery

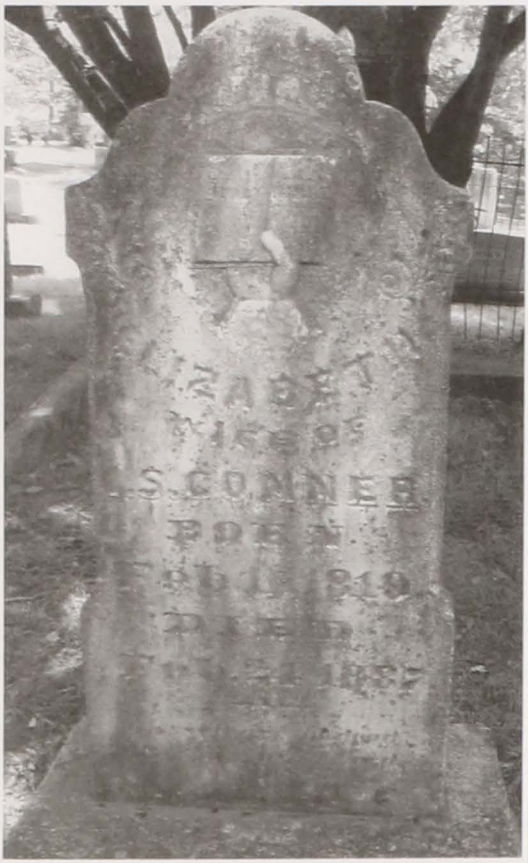
Photo courtesy of the author

Eventually, the Morleys were probably the only carvers in Fayetteville, but they were not the only company doing business in Northwest Arkansas by the end of the 19th century – every good-sized town had a marble yard: Earnest Dorman in Prairie Grove, Denwood Pearson in Elm Springs, McWhirter Brothers in Bentonville, Rogers Stone Yard and M.L. Kelly (constantly moving between towns), to name a few. Springdale Monument Company was founded in 1913 by Asa Backus, who had previously had a tombstone business in Bentonville; in the 1920s Fayetteville undertaker J.F. Moore advertised that he sold tombstones (Sanborn maps show that he maintained a separate building in which to house them), while Mitchell's Monument Company began advertising in the 1930s.

Another form of competition came from mail order companies, which also relied on the train for shipping in tombstones. In 1902, 1910 and 1915 mail order giant Sears, Roebuck and Company published catalogs, separate from its general merchandise offerings, of affordable granite and

marble tombstones, and in 1925 Montgomery Ward & Company also had a special catalog of grave markers.[34] These were the big companies, but there were small ones, too, such as Illinois dealer W.J. Moore. His advertisement, in a national women's magazine in 1905, was headed, "Mark the Baby's Grave." Moore promised that his marble headstones came with instructions for setting, and reminded readers that there was no agent's commission.[35]

Finally, a fashion in "white bronze" (actually pure zinc) markers flourished nationwide from the 1870s through World War I. Though there are only a few dozen of these metal markers to be found in Northwest Arkansas, primarily in city cemeteries, they were yet another type of competition for local stone carvers.[36]



Tombstone of Elizabeth Conner (1819-1887) in Fayetteville's Evergreen Cemetery showing an example of bas-relief carving
Photo courtesy of author

THE SIGNING STOPS

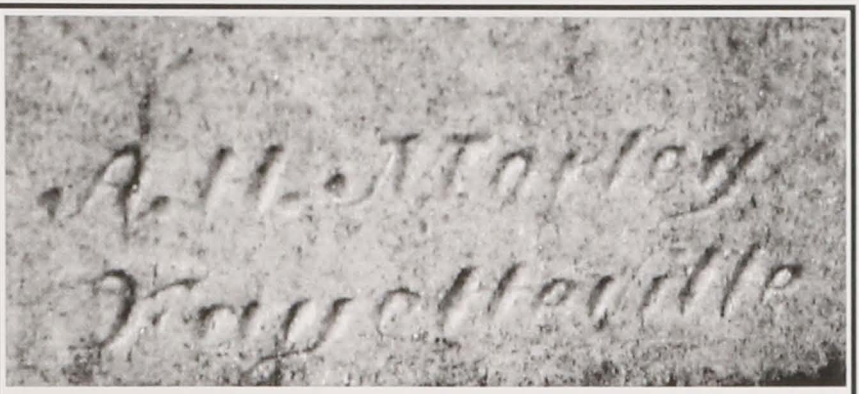
"Fashions change in tombstones as in everything else," philosophized Ernest Dorman, at the end of a 59-year career carving grave markers.[37] Some stylistic changes are easy to track. The Morleys – as did other carvers of the late 1800s – probably started out doing bas-relief carvings (clasping hands, pointing fingers, open Bibles) on flat, tablet-style stones. Then larger monuments, on stacked bases, came into

fashion. The Morleys excelled at making tall, rectangular columns topped with gabled cornices surmounted by urn-shaped finials, but they also produced impressive obelisks, pulpit stones and even empty, stylized cribs marking infant burials. Though excellent at producing straight lines and geometric shapes, the Morleys were strangely inept when carving such three-dimensional objects as lambs, baskets of roses and flower garlands and, not surprisingly, very few of these shapes were sold.

Over time, certain recognizable shapes gave way to more stylized geometric designs but, given the wide variety of styles the business produced, the Morley signature is necessary for a positive identification of their work. (It appears at the lower right corner of a tablet, or on the right-hand side of a stacked base.) The practice of carvers signing their names on tombstones started in England around 1750,[38] but the custom seems to have crossed the ocean immediately, because the Association for Gravestone Studies, which specializes in the study of early New England tombstones, states that, "There are relatively few prominent signatures before 1750 as initials are tucked inconspicuously into the design... After 1750, the percentage of signed stones is much higher."[39] Neither source offers an explanation for why – or tells when – such signing stopped.

Locally, there were numerous carvers creating and signing tablet-style stones up through 1900 or, at least, with 1900 death dates. However, this author has found no signed stone – by Morley or anyone else – with a death date after 1906, and anything signed after 1900 is rare. (The single 1906 example, by Morley, is located in White House Cemetery, near Elkins; only a couple of examples have been found with 1901 and 1903 death dates.)

The reason the signing stopped can be explained by the growing popularity of granite markers, coupled with the difficulty in carving this stone. As long as the tablet style of tombstone was popular, made from locally quarried limestone or sandstone, itinerant stone carvers could ply their trade using nothing more sophisticated than mallets and chisels. Though tablets stayed in style for children's graves, in the late 1800s the fashion changed to more ornate markers, with stacked bases and elaborately carved finials. Creating these required greater skill, different tools and the ability to move larger pieces of stone, which drove most of the carvers out of business.



A rare example of A.H. Morley's use of his first initials, found on the tombstone of John J. Decker (1843-1898) in Mt. Comfort Cemetery, west of Fayetteville

Photo courtesy of the author

During the time when itinerant carvers traveled from town to town, and even professional carvers covered great distances to fill orders, it made sense to sign one's work. Some cemeteries contain so many signed stones that they read like a veritable directory of carvers, with Evergreen, Mt. Comfort and Prairie Grove cemeteries (Washington County) and Huntsville and Wesley cemeteries (Madison County) containing an especially high percentage of signatures. (One wonders whether customers appreciated having their loved ones' stones engraved with such obvious and permanent advertising. In the case of Maples Long's stone, in Boone County, the signer's name is slightly larger than that of the deceased.)

Sandblasting equipment first became available in Arkansas in the 1930s,[40] and Dorman used hand tools until 1932[41] before switching over. According to a North Carolina study, the first use of granite in that state came in 1898 and, "within a few years, new power tools – including large diamond saws, polishing machinery, grinding machines, and pneumatic hammers – enabled entire monuments to be made out of granite, rather than just bases, as had been the case."[42]

It's not known what type of equipment Morley used on the granite he purchased, but he would not have needed to own much. "Large granite quarries began to produce finished monuments and ship them to local agents," according to the North Carolina study, which notes that while some local agents sold a product finished at the quarry, others sandblasted the inscriptions and decorative elements themselves. If Morley purchased

monuments in an almost-finished state, there might have been less incentive to add a signature to the stone's base. Furthermore, granite does not lend itself to the small, detailed signature and business location that they had been carving.

That Morley used stone suppliers is known because two of the companies sued him for unpaid debts. In 1915 Vermont Marble sued him for $329 remaining on a bill dating back to 1911, and as part of the lawsuit they filed a document stating that Morley, "finishes, cuts to order and sells to the public when finished, tombstones and monuments, composed of marble and granite."[43] Four years later Ohio-based Ream-McBee Company sued Morley for the $210 he owed for unspecified "goods, wares and merchandise" purchased from them the previous year. (It does not appear that either company collected.)

Morley may have decided to stop signing during the changeover from limestone and marble to granite, or perhaps he signed the blanks (shaped tombstones awaiting sale and inscription) prior to selling them, then stopped this practice – no matter what material was used – in the early 1900s. That he deliberately stopped signing may be deduced from numerous examples of matching stones for husbands and wives, where one spouse has a stone signed by Morley, while the other does not. To give just three examples: in Prairie Grove, Henry Rickert (death date 1895) has a signed marble obelisk but wife Jennie (death date 1906) has an identical, unsigned version; in Mt. Salem, William Harris (death date 1898) has a signed, variegated granite marker while wife Sarah (death date 1917) has an unsigned copy. Lastly, in Huntsville William Stotts (death date 1900) has a signed, pulpit-style stone but, next to him, wife Mary (death date 1903) has a matching stone with no signature. Of course, it's possible that another carver created the spouses' markers, matching Morley's style and lettering exactly, but the visual evidence suggests that he carved each set of stones but signed just one of the pair.

Stone carver Bryan Work, age 86 in 1982, told an interviewer that he learned the trade from Verne Backus and went into partnership with him, in Springdale, around 1926. "I never signed – the old-time boys did," he said,[44] adding enigmatically, "[I] didn't need to now."

Though there is no exact cut-off date for the cessation in signing, the fact that A.H. Morley's biggest commission was of granite might explain why he did not sign it.

"I.G. Combs of this city yesterday gave A.H. Morley of the Morley Marble and Granite Works an order for a $1,500 monument to mark the resting place of his father and mother in Combs cemetery," states an item in *The Springdale News*, in June of 1901. "The sarcophagus will be built of the finest Quincy granite and will weigh 45,000 pounds. This will be the finest private monument in the state."[45]

"Sarcophagus" is a bit of a misnomer, unless either the client or carver changed the original design. The monument is, rather, a massive block of stone with stylized Greek revival columns and capstone, inset with darker, polished granite inscription panels. Even with the publicity generated by *The Springdale News* article, it would have been logical for Morley to sign this huge stone, but he did not. Instead, his display ad in the Fayetteville City Directory, in 1904, includes a drawing that is reminiscent of the Combs monument design, although not an exact copy. (Perhaps he was counting on directory readers to recognize it as his work.)

FAMILY LIFE

According to the 1900 census, Angeline had given birth to a total of seven children; five made it to maturity, though none married. The two

The Combs "sarcophagus"in Combs Cemetery, off Pump Station Road, Fayetteville

Photo courtesy of the author

surviving daughters lived to relatively old ages, but the Morley sons suffered from lung disease, possibly caused by breathing stone dust. (Silicosis was another occupational hazard that damaged the lungs, and could lead to death.) They did not get to enjoy long lives.

Most of them did, however, receive the benefits of education. The Morley home, on School Street, was only a few doors down from Fayetteville's high school, and a few blocks from the Arkansas Industrial University. Somewhat surprisingly, May was registered at the A.I.U. as a freshman in 1890, when she was 15, studying for a bachelors degree in science. Younger brother Claude, age 13, was enrolled in the "A" class of the preparatory school. He, too, was pursuing a bachelors degree in science. The next year May was still listed as a freshman, but Claude's major had changed to civil engineering, a subject youngest brother Arthur would later pursue as well. For the 1892-93 term May's class status had dropped to "special," but Claude was still registered as an engineering student. The following year both of their names are missing from the catalog of students, neither having graduated.[46]

May has no profession listed after her name on the 1900 census, nor is she defined as a student, but in 1910 the census gives her job as that of clerk in a dry goods store. The family was overlooked on the 1920 census but by the 1930s she was an invalid, living at home, suffering from the tuberculosis that would eventually lead to her death.

Claude's career is also puzzling. The years 1890 to 1893, when he is listed as a student, correspond with death dates of "Morley and Son" tombstones that he helped create. Perhaps he gave up his studies to become a full-time carver, because his profession, as defined in the 1900 census, when he was 23, was that of stonecutter. However, just four years later the 1904 Fayetteville City Directory lists him as merely living at home, and now brother Fred, age 22, is an "employee" of Morley Marble.

Claude was the first of the adult children to die. According to his obituary, his trouble was tuberculosis, then called consumption, a disease for which there was no cure. (Arkansas' tuberculosis sanitarium, in Booneville, did not admit its first patient until 1910.) The favored treatment at the time was removing the patient to a different (warmer, drier or colder) climate, hoping that the sufferer's diseased lungs would benefit from the change. Claude's family tried this approach, sending their son to western Texas for a year but, "his condition seemed to become worse and he

returned home very despondent," according to his obituary.[47] Claude died at home on September 11, 1907, surrounded by his family, except for brother Arthur. By this time Arthur was living out of state – perhaps because he too, was now stricken with tuberculosis and hoping to benefit from a drier climate. Arthur, notified by telephone, did not make it home until after Claude's death.

The Morleys must have had high hopes for Arthur, their youngest son. Arthur had been enrolled in the University of Arkansas' preparatory school for two terms, from 1901 to 1903, where he studied engineering. In 1903, at age 16, he enrolled at the University of Arkansas, studying for a Bachelor of Civil Engineering degree, but he did not complete his studies. (The 1904-05 roster is missing, and his name does not appear in the 1905-06 one.)[48] Instead, he was sent off to Tucumeria, New Mexico, "hoping the change of climate would benefit his failing health,"[49] and possibly this is where he was living when Claude died.

When the Morley family was notified of Arthur's death on April 18th, 1911, they sent a telegram requesting that his body be embalmed and returned to Fayetteville for burial in the family plot. Four days later J.F. Moore dug the grave in Evergreen Cemetery,[50] near soil that had very recently been disturbed, as Angeline had died at home, on April 6th, just 12 days before her son, of what her obituary vaguely called, "a lingering illness."[51]

Very little is known about son Fred. No profession is listed for him on the 1900 census, when he was 18, nor does his name appear in any of the A.I.U. class rosters, but on the 1910 census he is listed as a "stone-cutter of tombstones." Fred was 37 when he died in 1919 of "pneumonia induced by influenza," according to his obituary.[52] This obituary gives almost no information, other than to mention that Fred was a member of Woodsmen of the World, the organization that provided him with his tombstone.

Woodmen of the World and its sister organization, Women of Woodcraft, combined to make up an insurance company, founded in 1890. Though in later years a member would receive up to $100 toward the purchase of a tombstone, until the 1920s the organization actually provided the stone when a member died.[53]

A.H. Morley had now outlived everyone except his two adult daughters, who lived with him in the family home. He continued to run his business until his death from pneumonia, at age 78, in 1924. His obituary

May Morley's Temporary Grave Marker
Photo courtesy of the author

called him a "pioneer citizen," and noted that he was the head of Morley Marble for nearly 40 years – further indication that the 1882 start-date for the business is off by a few years. The obituary writer went on to call him, "one of the better known of the old residents here." [54]

Though May had worked as a clerk when she was in her twenties, by the time of her father's death, when she was 49, she was an invalid living at home while Ruth managed the stonecutting business. At age 59, in 1934, May died of tuberculosis peritonitis, according to her death certificate, and joined her family in Evergreen Cemetery.

It's impossible to gauge how successful the business was immediately after A.H.'s death, but the ad Ruth ran in the 1927 Fayetteville City Directory certainly promised all the services of the past: "marble and granite," "statue and tablet" and "general cemetery work" were all listed. And there, at the top, the ultimate irony, the injunction, "Mark every grave."[55]

With the exception of Ruth, this concludes the synopsis of family deaths. The remaining piece of the puzzle is found by tracking the family fortunes, through personal property records and lawsuits. If the results were graphed they would show a gradual and steady rise in the business' and family's

monetary worth, followed by a sharp decline that led, ultimately, to the poverty and isolation of Ruth, the surviving family member.

FAMILY FINANCES

In 1894 A.H. Morley purchased three joining pieces of land, portions of Block 38, on South School Street, and by the 1910 census the family was in residence there, at number 218. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Company's maps of Fayetteville indicate that the one-story house was added onto sometime in the next ten years, and maps show it with a large, empty lot to the south side, which was still vacant by 1930. Eventually this house included a front living room on the north side, another living room on the south, a dining room, a kitchen and a back bedroom.[56] Though A.H. Morley's personal property taxes are not listed in the city ledger in 1894, the total valuation of all his property, including "goods and merchandise" associated with running a business, had increased steadily since 1886, the first year to include a total valuation. Between these years the family kept one or two horses and a cow; they owned a piano and the total value of their property had risen from $65 to $205.

Finances continued to improve after this land purchase. Their "value of materials and manufactured articles" fluctuated back and forth between $125 and $250, but the total valuation of the family's own property continued to climb incrementally through the years, reaching an all-time high of $755 in 1912. (Nothing was filled in under "merchandise" in 1901, the year Morley received the large Combs commission, nor in 1902; however, the total value of all their property doubled since the previous year, indicating a huge improvement in family fortunes.)

Something happened during the years of World War I, however. A.H. Morley was not on the tax lists in 1913 and 1914 and was delinquent in 1915, although the value of his professional merchandise was at a healthy $450 when he did pay his taxes. In 1915 Vermont Marble Company, trying to get the money owed to them since 1911, contacted a local lawyer to take their case, stating that they believed Morley possessed six adjoining lots and noting that his house was mortgaged for $900.[57]

If A.H. stopped paying Vermont Marble in 1911, this could be seen as the beginning of the downward slide in the family fortunes, even though both the business' merchandise and family personal property values had risen since the previous year. Given that 1911 was the year that both

Angeline and Arthur died, there would have been the expense of doctors' bills, and funerals, for two invalids, plus the embalming and shipping costs mentioned above.

Though their personal and business property was an all-time high of $755 in 1912, A.H. Morley is missing from the tax lists in 1913 and 1914, delinquent in 1915 and, in the years that followed, both his business and personal property declined steadily in value. Son Fred died in 1919, the same year that stone supplier Ream-McBee sued for an unpaid bill dating back to 1917.[58] In June of 1919 A.H. deeded all three portions of Block 38 to his two daughters,[59] perhaps to hide assets in the event that he lost the lawsuit. (This case was dismissed "without prejudice," however, meaning the supplier could not re-file).

Following A.H.'s death, in 1924, there was very little change – and definitely no improvement – in the valuation of family property over the next years. The "value of goods and merchandise" column in the tax ledgers, when filled in at all, repeatedly gives a total valuation of $50. Ruth never probated her father's estate, nor could she pay real estate taxes on time, and through the 1930s and 1940s his estate is listed as paying taxes late or not at all, with the debt repeatedly turned over to the state. (The tax was $11.63 in 1943 and '44.)

Ruth moved the business from Center to Block, then to West Mountain after May's death; total valuation of the sisters' property declined in these years (when listed at all) from $110 the year A.H. died to just $25 in 1935, the last year that Ruth's name is found in the city personal property tax ledgers.

Things were so dire by 1935, in the midst of the Great Depression, that Ruth was unable to pay the $295.90 she owed Rankin Healy Funeral Home for May's funeral. After all, she'd also had a bill from City Hospital, where May died, on May 30, 1934. (Rankin was the only mortuary that advertised "lady attendants" on staff – something that rival Moore's did not have until the 1940s.)[60]

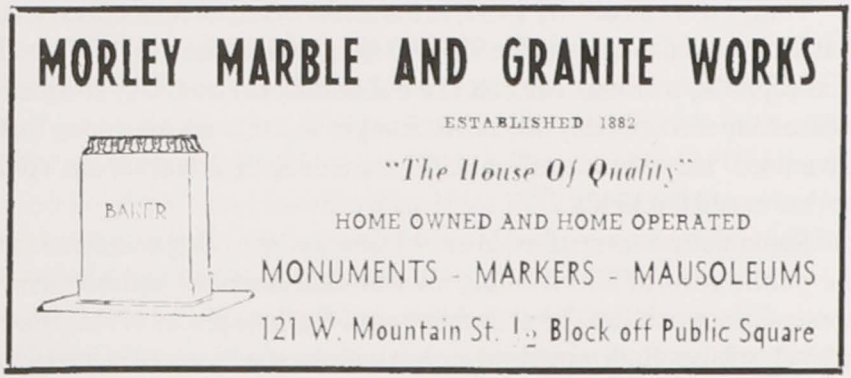
Rankin's lawsuit resulted in one of the most revealing documents in the public record: an inventory of Ruth's household and business possessions, as well as a legal description of the three pieces of real estate left by her father. Ruth provided the court with a room-by-room itemization of her furniture and household goods, putting a total valuation of $49 on all of the possessions in her house, and $53 on her business fixtures.

(Rankin disputed these figures as being too low.) The business' goods included a Carthage stone tombstone, valued at $10, a marble statue valued at $20, one "old die" worth $5 (a die is an industry term for a tombstone), hand tools, chisels and hammers, a hand truck, a flag, an iron safe and a heating stove.

Rankin recovered judgment against Ruth in 1935; through legal maneuverings whereby she attempted to designate her property a homestead, and thus exempt it from being sold to pay her debts, Ruth forestalled payments until July of 1937, when the court again ruled against her. One month later she mortgaged her house for $700 and, two years after that, redeemed the mortgage.

Mortgaging the family home was a tradition, as evidenced by A.H. mortgaging the house in about 1916. Though the legal paper trail is difficult to follow, it appears that Ruth was paying on another mortgage (amount unknown) from 1941 through 1946 and in 1949 she took out a $325 mortgage on which she paid only the interest for the next 11 years. Some time between paying off the $700 mortgage in 1940, and her death 21 years later, Ruth sold one of the lots adjacent to her home.

How did Ruth manage to survive until 1961, the year she died, at age 69? She moved the business after May's death and in 1939 the business' slogan was, "Home owned and operated."[61] Eventually she probably did move what was left of the business to her home, because no further addresses have been found for Morley Marble; furthermore, a mis-carved tombstone was found in a neighboring yard a few years ago.[62] By the time


MORLEY MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1882
"The House Of Quality"
HOME OWNED AND HOME OPERATED
MONUMENTS - MARKERS - MAUSOLEUMS
121 W. Mountain St. ½ Block off Public Square

Morley Marble and Granite Works Ad, 1939
From: Fayetteville City Directory

World War II was under way, and men left to serve overseas, it's unlikely that Ruth could find stone carvers or other able-bodied workers to hire. She was, however tenuously, still in business as late as 1945.

Following Ruth's death Ella B. Hurst made a $70 claim against the estate for a granite flower container that was to have been placed on Hurst's husband's grave 16 years earlier. In 1945 Hurst paid Ruth $130 for George Hurst's tombstone and a vase, but the vase was never supplied. (It should be noted that the Hurst stone in Evergreen Cemetery is a simple block style marker that could not accommodate a flower vase, though it's possible that George Hurst's Morley-made stone has been replaced by one there now.)

"She never did comply with the contract, and many times [I] went to her and tried to get her to finish the job," Hurst stated in an affidavit to the probate court. "After a while I felt that it was useless, and too the last few years, I was doubtful if she could have done so. I tried repeatedly to let me see the contract, and she couldn't find it." Hurst further acknowledged, in a handwritten note on this document, that had Ruth lived, and needed money, she would not have filed the claim. She added that she thought it "fair" to receive five percent interest on her missing money, in addition to the $70 owed, but was paid neither sum by the executor.[63]

With Ruth's business barely viable by the mid 1940s, and her home mortgaged, she may have survived by gradually selling off her furniture. An inventory made after her death lists just nine items deemed to be of any value, and all but one of these was on that original inventory made for Rankin Funeral Home thirty years earlier. (That inventory contains 38 items of furniture, in addition to kitchen fixtures and business equipment.) These nine items – including a folding bed, gas heater and a piano – were valued at $30, total, though a local woman bid $79.50 and was allowed to purchase everything for that sum.

Though Ruth's home was stripped of furniture by the time of her death, it wasn't exactly empty. Her estate paid a man $45 to empty her house and haul away nine loads of trash, a job that took him 15 hours to complete. The house was deemed of "no value," though the lot it sat on appraised at $9,000. It was purchased for $8,200 by Dr. Anthony DePalma, a surgeon, and torn down so he could build a much larger house on the double lot.

Ruth died on Feb. 5, 1961, of septicemia due to peritonitis from a perforated colon, according to her death certificate. She had just $271 in

The Morley family plot, in Fayetteville's Evergreen Cemetery. Fred's marker with Woodmen of the World insignia, is the beveled monument to the right; undulating and open land, in foreground, contains the unmarked graves of the other six members of the Morley family.

Photo courtesy of the author

her checking account and, with neither a will nor obvious heirs, McIlroy Bank was appointed her executor. The bank paid Ruth's 1960 real estate taxes, for a real estate abstract, for her hospitalization and two doctors' bills – and for her funeral. Watson Funeral Home (who, perhaps coincidentally, had petitioned the court to appoint McIlroy Bank as executor) billed the estate for a number of expensive goods and services. They charged for an American Black Walnut casket ($960), a steel vault ($225), professional services ($100), clothing ($47.50) and for the use of their ambulance to take her from her home to City Hospital, on the day she became ill ($5.00). With additional charges for digging the grave, fees to minister and organist and an unexplained three hours' labor by Tune Construction Company, the total bill came to $1,427.57 – an exorbitant amount 40 years ago, especially for a woman who was virtually penniless at the time of her death. (Ruth's $950 casket, in today's money, would come to $6,470, using the Consumer Price Index; Watson's total bill would be over $9,617 in today's dollars.) [64]

Still, after the estate was settled, a year after her death, four distributees – one of whom had predeceased her – received $1,351.26 apiece, from the sale of her house and lot.

At the time of her death Ruth Morley was almost entirely unknown, as proven by her mistake-riddled obituary, which lists brother Fred, and sister May, as her parents. This indicates that a funeral director, attempting to cobble together an obituary, went to the Morley family plot, found just these two names on tombstone and temporary marker, and drew the wrong conclusion. (May was 17, and Fred 10, when their sister was born, information easily determined from the dates on their markers.)

Ruth's obituary also got her birth year and street address wrong. It stated that she was "associated" with Morley Monument Works, which suggests that no one remembered the role she played in the business – not even its correct name. Unlike the obituaries of her father and sister, listing pallbearers and honorary pallbearers drawn from the ranks of Fayetteville's more prominent citizens, Ruth's funeral was conducted at Watson Mortuary, not First Christian Church where she was a member, her funeral preached by the minister of Baldwin Christian Church. [65]

Ruth Morley was buried in Evergreen Cemetery with her parents and siblings. The ground is uneven with hummocks and low spots that denote multiple burials but, except for Fred's grave, it is not known where family members are located within the plot. Even May's grave may be mismarked, as her temporary marker was thrown into the carriageway during a vandalism spree several years ago, and was replaced approximately where it belonged. [66]

CONCLUSION

The exact dates that Morley Marble & Granite was in business in Fayetteville are impossible to determine. The year 1882, which Ruth advertised, is inaccurate by at least a couple of years, and choosing an ending year is equally difficult. Though Ruth was unable to fulfill the Hurst contract in 1945, most likely there was no definite cessation, and business simply tapered off. If she was still running the business much beyond 1945, Ruth had serious competition. The 1947 Fayetteville City Directory lists Hankins Monument, on highway 71 South, which was still in business in 1959. Hankins Monument, a division of Consolidated Memorial Work, Inc., and a dealer of the Rock of Ages line of tombstones, had offices in

both Fayetteville and Siloam Springs, and it couldn't have helped Ruth that in 1957 their office and plant were also located on South School Street.

What is to be made of the Morleys' custom of not placing tombstones on their own graves? Perhaps Claude's death, followed just four years later by both Angeline's and Arthur's in the same month, was too much for A.H. to cope with and, rather than create tombstones for his loved ones, he chose to avoid the issue entirely. The omission was unlikely to have been prompted by a lack of funds; after all, the valuation of the business' goods and merchandise had grown steadily over the years, reaching a peak in 1911, the year both mother and son died.

One explanation for the Morleys' behavior is that tombstone carvers tend to be somewhat eccentric. A good example of this is Marcus Lafayette Kelly (1856 – 1937), whose signed stones are found throughout Northwest Arkansas and Oklahoma. Kelly, the son of a Goshen doctor, was married nine times and appears to have changed business locations nearly as often as he changed wives. He chiseled the names War Eagle Mill, Garfield and Bright-Water, Arkansas on stones as business locations, but he is also known to have lived and worked in Fayetteville, Prairie and Pine Log, Arkansas. He died, at an advanced age, in Colorado. Kelly's tombstones display a wide variety of styles and various degrees of carving skill – even his signature varies considerably. He signed two marble tablets in the Best Cemetery (Madison County), denoting them as his own work, yet there exists a receipt from the stone-carving firm of Long & Wheete, of Carthage, Missouri, for these stones and their lettering, creating the possibility that Kelly did not make any of the stones he signed.[67]

German-born Nick Miller (1846 – 1898) was another colorful character. Miller was living in Bentonville when the 1880 census was taken, and was defined on its pages as an "old batch" – at the age of 34. He'd relocated his business from Hindsville, but after less than three years in Bentonville went on to work in Harrison, Yellville (where he quarried rock to create foundations and building siding) and, finally, Berryville. In Hindsville he was in partnership with William M. Walker, but he also trained apprentice Thomas M. Mitchell, who went on to own tombstone businesses in Ozark, then Van Buren.[68] Miller ended up in Carroll County, where he was described as, "one of the great characters," though not a permanent resident, of Berryville and as, "a master tombstone artist. During

his tenure, he probably had the making of more tombstones than any other men." This source noted that Miller was expert in cutting lambs, doves ("or anything any one wanted carved") and that he had been educated in German, English and other languages.[69]

Miller may have been a "great character" but he was also a great alcoholic. In 1892 he purchased poison in Harrison, saving it against the day when he could no longer control his drinking. Six years later, in 1898, after a drinking binge and while living in Berryville's Southern Hotel, he wrote a lengthy suicide note, and sent for friends to watch him die. Just one man showed up, so Miller handed him the note, left the room, and returned eating the poison that ended his life just 20 minutes later, despite doctors' attempts to save him.

"He had told several individuals that he intended to take his life when he got fully ready... and that he intended to invite in a few of his personal friends to see and know just how the work was done," stated a newspaper account.[70] According to this source, "the purport of the letter was that while he had not outlived all his friends, he had lived long enough." Miller was 53.

The newspaper writer opined that though Miller "engraved hundreds of epitaphs, it would be difficult to properly engrave his." Not that anyone tried. Miller is buried in an unmarked grave in Berryville's Oddfellows' cemetery, a grave he picked out not long after the cemetery was established.[71] In a parallel with the Morleys, Miller's grave is within sight of a dozen or more stones that he carved, and signed, for other people.

The eccentricities of carver Ernest Dorman (1859 – 1938) were of a milder sort. Judging from the variety of signatures on tombstones and in newspaper ads, Dorman may hold the record for having the greatest number of business partners over the years. However, it is difficult to say with certainty how many he had, because his father, M.W. Dorman, was also a tombstone carver and dealer. In 1882 M.W. Dorman's Fayetteville business, on Center Street, sold groceries, canned goods, imported coffee and cigars, but also advertised "Marble Work, Bakery and Restaurant," an unusual combination even in an era when businesses often doubled up services (such as undertaking and furniture sales).[72] Though it could be either the father's name or the son's, the Dorman surname has been found in combination with Atchison, Mathews, Leach, Welch and Baggett, while ads from the early 1900s show that E.H. Dorman was in partnership with A.C. Hess.[73]

(Dorman's other quirk was naming four of his six children after stones: Ruby, Mittie Jewel, Opal and Beryl.)[74] He, alone, among the above named carvers, made his own tombstone, a simple art deco marker located in Illinois Chapel Cemetery outside of Prairie Grove.

The pattern is that these carvers were free-spirited men and, perhaps, restless ones. A.H. Morley had numerous business locations but relatively few partners and he kept the business in the family, training his children to run it. Still, his habit of not paying bills and taxes on time, and his refusal to mark family graves, earns him a place among this eccentric fraternity.

Though some of the Morleys' behavior is puzzling, the family's story is familiar in other ways: an immigrant family bringing a needed skill to a growing city, losing family members to the great scourge of the time, tuberculosis and, perhaps, being ultimately unable to keep pace with changing technology. With the death of father and sons, and leaving no heirs, the Morley name died out. This name will never vanish entirely, however, if one knows where to look for it.

It was said of architect Christopher Wren, who designed a large portion of London following the great fire of 1666, that to view his memorial, "look around you." The same could be said of the Morleys. Just about every cemetery in Northwest Arkansas contains monuments that they carved, signed and sold. Their memorial – and, in fact, the only tangible proof of their existence – is found on the graves of others.

ENDNOTES:

1. Epitaph on the tombstone of Rhoda Jordan, 1809 – 1872, Hindsville Cemetery (Madison County), which begins:

No pompous marble to thy name we raise,
This humble stone bespeaks thy praise…

2. *Fayetteville [Weekly] Democrat*, Oct. 5, 1888; advertisement for Morley & Thomason's Southwestern Marble & Building-Stone Works.

3. *Interstate Directory Company's Fayetteville, Arkansas City Directory, 1927–1928* (Missouri: Interstate Directory Co.), p. 6.

4. *Polk's Fayetteville (Washington County, Ark.) City Directory, 1939* (Missouri: R.L. Polk & Co., 1939), p. 14.

5. Douglas Keister, *Stories in Stone; A Field Guide to Cemetery Symbolism and Iconography* (Utah: Gibbs Smith, 2004), p. 189.

6. Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910, Prairie Township, Fayetteville, Washington County, Arkansas.

7. Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Joplin, Jasper County, Missouri.

8. Thirteenth Census, Washington County, Ark., 1910.

[9] *Joplin Sunday Herald*, June 9, 1878. This ad ran through most of 1879 and part of 1879, as far as can be determined, given numerous missing issues.

[10] Enumeration of Oaks Cemetery (New Springplace), Delaware County, Oklahoma, includes stones signed "A.H. Morley, Joplin" and "A.H. Morley, Joplin, MO" having death dates of 1860, 1862 and 1877, according to Grove, Oklahoma genealogist and historian Rose Stauber.

[11] F.A. North, editor, *The History of Jasper County, Missouri* (Iowa: Mills & Co., 1883), pp. 386 – 391, 462, 485 – 492, 499 – 503.

[12] Personal Property Tax ledger, Corporation of Bentonville, Benton County, 1881, shows H.G. McWhirter as having assessed, though this is not absolute proof that his stone yard was in operation.

[13] M. Ruth Little, *Sticks & Stones; Three Centuries of North Carolina Gravemarkers* (North Carolina: The University of North Carolina Press, 1998), p.18.

[14] Tammie Trippe-Dillon, *Grave Concerns; A Preservation Manual for Historic Cemeteries in Arkansas*, (Little Rock, AR: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program; no copyright), Chapter: Field Guide to Arkansas Cemeteries; section 6, "Maker's Mark," no page numbers. [Note: Alpena monument maker Frank Bailey gave the same information in a 2008 interview with the author.]

[15] *Interstate Directory Company's Fayetteville, Arkansas City Directory 1927-28* and *Polk's Fayetteville (Washington County, Ark.) City Directory, 1939.*

[16] *Fayetteville [Weekly] Democrat*, Nov. 16, 1882.

[17] *The Fayetteville Republican*, May 27, 1887.

[18] David R. Malone, "Another Look at Fayetteville in 1888," *Flashback* 48 (Aug., 1998), p. 5. [Note: This listing, by M.L. DeMalher for Little Rock's *Arkansas Gazette*, was probably compiled in 1887.]

[19] *Fayetteville [Weekly] Democrat, Oct. 5, 1888.*

[20] "Morley & Son" is found on stones in Sunset Cemetery (1893 death date), Mt. Comfort (1894 and 1896), Evergreen (1895), as well as in other area cemeteries having death dates in this range.

[21] Unsigned, "Old Account Book Lists Business Firms of 1895," *Flashback*, 2 (Oct., 1952), p. 16.

[22] Unsigned, "A Business Directory of 1900," *Flashback*, 1 (Feb., 1952) p. 22.

[23] *Fayetteville [Weekly] Democrat*, Nov. 16 – Dec. 21 issues, 1882.

[24] *Joplin Sunday Herald*, display ad, 1878 – 79.

[25] *Fayetteville [Weekly] Democrat*, Oct. 5, 1888 – March 8, 1889.

[26] Goodspeed, *History of Benton County*, p. 46.

[27] Frank Bailey, Carroll County, author interview Feb. 12, 2008. Bailey was born in 1952, a fourth-generation stonecutter and the former owner of Bailey Monument in Alpena, Arkansas.

[28] Unsigned, "Old Account Book Lists Business Firms of 1895," *Flashback*, 2, (Oct., 1952), p. 16.

[29] *Prairie Grove Enterprise*, March 4, 1937.

[30] Vermont Marble Co. vs. Morley Marble & Granite, 1916 and Ream-McBee Co. vs. Morley Marble & Granite, 1919.

[31] Sarah Terry, "Glory Days at the Mountain Inn," *The Morning News of Northwest Arkansas,* July 3, 2005.

[32] Tom Feathers, "Do You Remember...?" *Flashback,* 1 (May, 1951), p. 6.

[33] Little, *Sticks & Stones,* p. 179.

[34] Little, *Sticks & Stones,* pp. 27-28.

[35] *Woman's Home Companion*, March, 1905 (New York: The Crowell Publishing Company) p. 47; issue purchased in Arkansas by the author.

[36] Richard E. Meyer, editor, *Cemeteries & Gravemarkers; Voices of American Culture* (Utah: Utah State University Press, 1989), "Monumental Bronze: A Representative American Company" by Barbara Rotundo, p. 263.

[37] *Prairie Grove Enterprise*, March 4, 1937.

[38] Frederick Burgess, *English Churchyard Memorials* (London: Lutterworth Press, 1963) p. 257.

[39] Sue Kelly and Anne Williams, "And the Men Who Made Them: the Signed Gravestones of New England," *Markers: Annual Journal of The Association for Gravestone Studies,* 2, (1983), p. 3.

[40] Trippe-Dillon, *Grave Concerns*; section: "Materials;" subsection "Granite;" no page number.

[41] *Prairie Grove Enterprise*, March 4, 1937.

[42] Little, *Sticks and Stones*; p. 231.

[43] Vermont Marble vs. Morley Marble and Granite, 1916.

[44] Bryan Work, Washington County, interviewed by Bob Besom, 1982; unpublished.

[45] Barbara P. Easley, editor, *Obituaries of Washington County, Vol. 2, 1893 – 1902*, (Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc., 1996) p. 344.

[46] Arkansas Industrial University's Catalogue of Students, 1890 – 91, 1891 – 92, 1892 – 93, Special CollectionS, University of Arkansas.

[47] Barbara P. Easley, editor, *Obituaries of Washington County, Vol. III, 1903 – 1908* (Maryland: Heritage Books, 1996), p. 293.

[48] University of Arkansas Preparatory School freshman roster for 1901 – 02, 1902 – 03 and 1903 – 04, Special Collections, University of Arkansas.

[49] *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, April 19, 1911.

[50] *Fayetteville Evergreen Cemetery Association Records, 1885-1988*, Special Collections, University of Arkansas.

[51] *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, April 6, 1911.

[52] *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, Jan. 22, 1919.

[53] Keister, *Stories in Stone*, p. 188-9.

[54] *Fayetteville Daily Democrat*, March 27, 1924.

[55] *Interstate Directory Company's Fayetteville, Arkansas City Directory, 1927 – 28*, p. 6.

[56] Rankin Funeral Home vs. Ruth Morley, 1937.

[57] Vermont Marble Co. vs. Morley Marble and Granite Works 1916.

[58] Ream-McBee Company vs. Morley Marble and Granite Works, 1918.

[59] Rankin Funeral Home vs. Ruth Morley, 1937.

[60] *Interstate Directory Company's Fayetteville, Arkansas City Directory, 1935 – 36*, np.

[61] *Polk's Fayetteville (Washington County, Ark.) City Directory, 1939*; p. 14.

[62] Daniel McCormick, whose accounting office is located in the former Dr. DePalma home on the site of the Morley's home, was told this by a neighbor who found the stone.

[63] Ruth Morley file, Probate Court of Washington County, 1961; claim filed by Ella B. Hurst, Feb. 13, 1961.

[64] Internet conversion site www.eh.net/hmit/; $1 in 1964 is worth $6.74 (current data available only through 2006), using the Consumer Price Index.

[65] *Northwest Arkansas Times*, Feb. 7, 1961.

[66] William Flanagan, former groundskeeper of Evergreen Cemetery, found and replaced May's marker in the family plot in approximately its former location.

[67] Kelly genealogy provided by Dorothy Roberts Dyer, Madison County Genealogical and Historical Society, a Kelly descendant.

[68] Robert C. Mainfort, Jr. and James M. Davidson, *Two Historic Cemeteries in Crawford County, Arkansas* (Arkansas Archaeological Survey Research Series No. 62, 2006), pp. 72-73.

[69] D. Elmer Jones, "Carroll County in the Eighteen Eighties," *Carroll County Historical Quarterly,* 43, (Sept., 1998), p. 117.

[70] Unsigned, "Nick Miller Suicides," *Green Forest Tribune*, Aug. 18, 1898.

[71] Nelson's Funeral Home, Berryville, has records for town cemetery showing Miller picked out his plot; it is unknown whether there was a charge for plots soon after the 1891 founding of this cemetery.

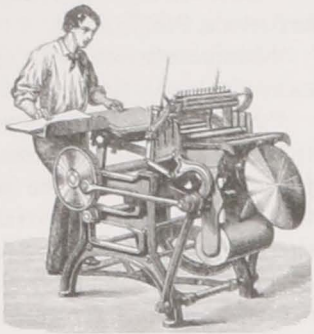
[72] *Fayetteville [Weekly] Democrat* ads running in Nov. and Dec., 1882.

[73] *Prairie Grove Herald*, June 4, 1903; Hess' name is gone by 1904; Woolverton's name appears by 1905.

[74] George E. and Essie Wiswell, *Centennial History, 1888 – 1988,* (Prairie Grove, Ark.: np, nd), p. 203.

Second Annual Lemke Prize Competition Announced

The Washington County Historical Society announces the 2nd Annual W.J. Lemke Prize competition. Anyone interested in Washington County history, whether a professional or amateur historian, is encouraged to enter. Topics can be on any phase of Washington County's history or archeology, deal with an individual or institution connected with the county, and can address any time period.



The winning article will receive $300; Second prize receives $200. Both winners receive framed certificates. Winners will be recognized at the annual ice cream social in August 2009.

Manuscripts will be judged on their contribution to the expansion of the county's history; the originality of the subject; and, the use of primary and secondary sources. The manuscripts must be original material, and not have been previously published; no more than 40 pages, typed, and doubled-spaced. Footnotes should be included on separate, double-spaced pages, although they do not count toward the 40-page limit. The title page should contain the heading "W.J. LEMKE PRIZE," the full title of the manuscript, the author's name, mailing address, telephone number, and email address.

Entries become the property of the Washington County Historical Society and will not be returned to the author. All papers will be considered for publication in the *Flashback*. The Society reserves the right to award one or no prizes.

Copies of all entries in the Lemke Prize will be deposited with the Special Collections Department at the University of Arkansas Libraries. Entries may be mailed to Tim Nutt, Washington County Historical Society, 118 E. Dickson Street, Fayetteville, AR 72701, or emailed to timn@uark.edu by **May 31, 2009**. If the entries are emailed, they should be either in the PDF or Microsoft Word format.

For additional information on the W.J. Lemke Prize, please contact Tim Nutt at the above address or at 575-8443 or timn@uark.edu

1828 1928

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Fayetteville of to-day owes much to its early pioneers. Their deeds and ideals have in large measure determined its life.

This celebration is a recognition of them and of the rich heritage left us.

In no small degree the life of this generation will determine the trend of Fayetteville's second century. The record of those who have made splendid its first century is abundant inspiration to give our best to the life of today.

HARRISON HALE, Chairman,
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The Price Sells

FOREWORD

By authority of the Arkansas Territorial Legislature a commission of four men located in 1828 the county seat of Washington County where the City of Fayetteville now stands. The postoffice was first known as Washington Courthouse, but in 1829 by order of the Postmaster General was named Fayetteville. Thus began a brilliant history, one hundred years of which our pageant celebrates. Fayetteville was no accident. Purpose drove her stakes and a fixed destiny pushed her onward to rich attainments, the inevitable result of intelligent energy faithfully exerted.

Here we stand today—between the Past and the Future. The experience of a century emboldens us. Confidence and Hope direct our steps. May we keep faith with or heritage.

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We welcome you to our Centennial.

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Finance Committee—Art T. Lewis, Chairman.

Publicity Committee—Lessie Stringfellow Read, Chairman

Museum Committee—D. A. R., Mrs. R. E. Blair, Regent

Hospitality Committee—W. J. Hamilton, Chairman

Pageant Committee—Miss Jobelle Holcombe

Centennial Book—W. S. Campbell.

Invitation Committee—J. H. McIlroy, Chairman

Marker Committee—U. D. C., Miss Irene Galloway

Decoration Committee—T. L. Hart, Chairman

Parade—Roy Adams

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USE THE FIVE SENSES YOU WERE GIVEN

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3—Your HANDS will tell you the ripeness of the fruit or vegetables "just as you desire."

4—Your Ears will tell you of our appreciation—"Thank you. Come again."

5—Your TASTE will tell you the difference in CLEAN FOOD from a CLEAN STORE.

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Address - - - Dr. Harrison Hale
Sermon - - Rev. John M. Asbell

Special Music by the Choir of the Church. Harry E. Shultz, Director.

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Auspices of Marion Chapter
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Cor. College and Lafayette Ave.

Hours—10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m.
1:30 p. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Admission 10 cents

The following program will be given:
TUESDAY, JULY 3—4:30 p. m.
"America" - Mrs. L. M. Holt, Leader
Invocation - - Rev. N. M. Ragland
Address—Pioneer Days - - - - - - Sen. R. J. Wilson
Address—When I Was a Pioneer - - - Col. C. H. Sharman
Arkansas - - Mrs. L. M. Holt, Leader

One of the many interesting displays will consist of war relics of all wars from the American Revolution down to and including the World War and will be under the auspices of the S. M. A. Miss Sue Walker, Chairman.
1:30 to 2:30 p. m., Boy's Swimming Contest, City Park.
8:00 p. m. Band Concert, City Park.

T. J. Conner H. K. Bogert

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 4

11:00 a. m.—Centennial Parade. Roy Adams, Gen. Chamn.

Parade will form on Sutton, Lafayette and Maple Streets, east of Washington as follows:

Military Division — Capt. Jerome Thompson, Sutton St.

Historical Division — Mr. George Berson, Lafayette Ave.

Patriotic Division—Mr. James Ptak, Maple St.

LINE OF MARCH

South on College to Center St.
West on Center to East St.
South on East to Mountain St.
West on Mountain to Block St.
North on Block to Dickson St.
West on Dickson to Arkansas Ave.
North on Arkansas Ave. to Maple St.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 4—Con.

2:00 p. m.—Band Concert — Barr's Band—City Park.

4:00 p. m.—Centennial Pageant, Trent't Amphitheatre.

8.00 p. m.—Band Concert—Kid Band—City Park.

9:00 p. m.—Fireworks—City Park.

REST ROOM

First Aid—Information

Washington County Health Association.

Office in Court House.

Mrs. Pearl Blake McCleod, County Health Nurse in charge.

Fruit, Stock, Grain and Poultry Farms

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Chairman—Miss Jobelle Holcombe.
Director—Miss Ruth Cranz.
Composers—D. Y. Thomas. W. S. Campbell, Jobelle Holcombe.
Historian—W. S. Campbell.
Music—F. J. Foutz.
Stage—J. F. Moore.
Grounds—A. L. Trent.
Publicity—Cecil Shuford.
Program—T. C. Carlson, W. S. Gregson, W. S. Campbell, Jobelle Holcombe.
Costume—Mrs. Charles Appleby.

EPISODE DIRECTORS

Procession of Years—Mrs. Paul K. Heerwagen.
Central Figures—Mrs. W. J. Reynolds.
Episode I—Mrs. E. F. Ellis.
Episode II—E. M. Ratliff.
Episode III—R. J. Nelson.
Episode IV—Paul Lewis.
Interlude—F. Raedels, Miss E. Curry.
Episode V—C. Appleby, W. Hamilton.
Episode VI—Dr. A. Gilbert, H. L. Pearson.
Interlude—Negro Spirituals.
Episode VII—Rev. H. G. Finney.
Episode VIII—F. S. Root.
Promise of the Future—E. Shipley.

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PROGRAM OF THE PAGEANT

The Prelude

Part 1—Dance of Nature.
Part 2Dance of Indians.
Part 3—The Spirit of History and Fayetteville lead on the Hundred Golden Years.
Part 4—The Arrival of Arkansas and Colmbus.
Episode I—The Early Settlers.
Episode II—The County Seal and the Auction of Lots.
Episode III—The Development of Agriculture and Horticulture.
Episode IV—Development of Business.
Interlude—The Statehood Group.
Episode V—Development of Industry.
Episde VI—Development of the Professions.
Interlude—Negro Spirituals.
Episode VII—Development of Religion.
Episode VIII—Development of Education.
Part 1—Miss Sawyer's Female Seminary.
Part 2—Arkansas College.
Part 3—Henderson School.
Part 4—Fayetteville Public Schools.
Part 5—University of Arkansas.

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THE STORY OF THE PAGEANT

EPISODE I—THE EARLY SETTLERS

The early settlers arrive in covered wagons and with pack horses. Among thm are Mr. and Mrs. William Skelton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Hezekiah Appleby, Major and Mrs. Burnside, Mr. and Mrs. William McGarrah, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Aleck Stanfield, and young David Walker. They bring with the a few negro slaves, represented by Siebe and Silvia Tuttle and Lee Harris. They view the hills and having decided to settle, they unloaded their packs and wagons. With steadfast courage they establish homes and firesides.

(The characters are represented for the most part by descendants of these first families.)

EPISODE II

No sooner are the few homes established than four commissioners appointed by the Arkansas Territorial Legislature arrive with surveyors who stake out the county seat and mark off the town lots. The auctioneer comes on and the famous auction of lots takes place.

EPISODE III

The Development of Agriculture and Horticulture.

From earliest days Fayetteville has been closely related to the rural life and products of the surrounding country. Home consumption of her people and business as well are constantly enriched by the gifts of agriculture and horticulture. Through improved roads and transportation and throgh intelligent application of scientific methods the old fashioned farming and marketing have developed into a well organized system yielding better profits and greater happiness to the rural home. According to statiticians Washington county today produces per year from poultry an income of $2,640,000; from apples, strawberries, and grapes combined $1,263,815; from dairy products and live stock $529,418; from canned goods $800,000. Such a contribution can only bring prosperity, peace, and contentment to a people and a community. Such subject is now the business of our stage.

EPISODE IV

The Development of Business

From the single store doing business on the

Vickers
CLEANERS & DYERS
LAUNDRY

Hodges Cafe

Serving the People 40 Years

South Side Square Depot

During the one hundred years history of Fayetteville, this bank has for the past forty-four years contributed its part to the upbuilding of the city and community. Our record in this is a source of pride to our officers, directors and stockholders.

Arkansas National Bank

Goss-Rogers Electric Co.

Phone 30

CONTRACTORS—DEALERS

HIGH GRADE ELECTRICAL AND RADIO GOODS

HOOVER SWEEPERS
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FRIGIDAIRE

GENERAL MOTORS PRODUCTS

Square in 1828, Fayetteville has grown into 481 separate and district businesses with total bank deposits today of over five million dollars. Fayetteville has from earliest days been recognized for her substantial business houses and business men. Such forces supply not only necessities of life but luxuries as well, both of which bring peace and happiness to more than ten thousand people. Such steady and prophetic growth we here depict.

Interlude—Statehood Contribution

Six governors, four congressmen, four supreme court justices, two secretaries of state, one attorney general, two commissioners of agriculture are Fayetteville's record of men of state and national importance. The governors—Archibald Yell, Isaac Murphy, Charles H. Brough, James E. Throckmorton, governor of Texas, 1866; C. N. Haskell, first governor of Oklahoma; Julius Gunter, governor of Colorado. The Congressmen —Archibald Yell, T. M. Gunter, Hugh A. Dinsmore, J. N. Tillman. The supreme court justices—David Walker, William S. Oldham, T. Hadden Humphreys, and Lafayette Gregg. The secretaries of state—John I. Stirman, Elias B. Moore. The attorney general—J. D. Walker. The commissioners of mines, manufactures and agriculture—Frank Hill, W. G. Vincenheller.

EPISODE V

The Development of Industries

At many places in sight of Fayetteville, Indians chipped out their arrow-heads, moulded their pottery and ground their grain in stone pestles. Succeeding them our forefathers with hand tools wrought bench, table, chair and handle. Through the years power and invention have developed mill, foundry and factory. Wheels whir, saws rip, hammers ring on beam and anvil. Industry exacts from forest vast timbers, from the soil vegetables and fruits for the factories and from the hands of her laborers, garments for the clothing of a people. Such power and progress we now present.

EPISODE VI

The Development of the Professions

Law in the history of man sprang from a common need because of the overlapping of primal privilege and expansive purpose. To proscribe limitations, to protect inherent rights, to direct the mind to a behavior dictated by abstract justice have ever been the province of law. The stability of legal procedure has given justice and society strong and continuous principles of conduct. Men versed in such wisdom came when Fayetteville's thresholds were few and growing demands have throughout the years kept alive their social influence in the persons of notable lawyers, such as Judge David Walker, W. D. Reagan, A. M. Wilson, Jas. R. Pettigrew, E. C. Boudinot, Col. T M Gunter, Judge Lafayette Gregg, Col A. S. Vandeventer, White Walker, R. I. Stirman, J. D. Walker, J. V. Walker, Col. Hugh A. Dinsmore, Col. E. P. Watson, J. N. Tillman [illegible] Wilson, Major B. R. Davidson and many others. Such a line we represent by James Byrnes Walker, the great grand son of David Walker, Fayetteville's first lawyer and Major B. R. Davidson, Fayetteville's oldest living lawyer of longest practice.

Though settled in a healthful climate our people have of course needed medical attention and as needs justified, the doctor came. From earliest days the physicians of Fayetteville have been a

WE HAVEN'T BEEN HERE 100 YEARS
BUT WE EXPECT TO BE

WITH PROMPT AND EFFICIENT SERVICE

Washington Transfer Co.

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IT'S SO DELICIOUS

Fulbright's Ice Cream

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Welcomes You and Insures You a Good Time
MILLION DOLLAR COMPANIES

We have sold good clothes 17 of these 100 years
YARRINGTON & SMITH CO.
17 Years at the N.-E. Corner of the Square

social force not only in our own community, but in the state at large. Among the notable ones are Dr. T. J. Pollard, Dr. James Stevenson, Dr. R. J. Carroll, Dr. B. F. Fortner, Dr. C. S. Gray, Dr. W. B. Welch, Dr. W. N. Yates, Dr. Otey Miller. It was through Dr. H. D. Wood, Dr. R. J. Carroll and Dr. W. B. Welch that the Washington County Medical Society was organized. Through organized medicine and the advancement of science Fayetteville is now supplied with a thoroughly equipped hospital, a corps of able physicians, surgeons, dentists and specialits, aided by skillful and well trained nurses whose interest now lies both in curative and preventive medicine. Supported and upstained by such professional forces we need have no misgivings for our future.

INTERLUDE—NEGRO SPIRITUALS

With the first settlers come the negro slaves of antebellum days. Their descendants living in Fayetteville have contributed to the growth of the community. Such population we here represent in the old time negro spirituals sung by residents of Fayetteville.

EPISODE VII

The Development of Religion.

Riding up river levels, and along rugged divides, missionaries were among the first men to sight the glories of our land. In the rude raiment of the times, riding far and hard they met scattered faithfuls and isolated needs. Under trees and brush arbors, and in log homes they sang and prayed and proclaimed the Gospel. Indeed it was in the blacksmith shop of John Lewis that the first church of Fayetteville was organized in 1830 by Rev. John Buchanan of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Soon was organized a class of twelve members of the American Bible Society. Under vastly different conditions, men of God still proclaim the Gospel. The messages are not different, since they voice the eternal. The people and the messengers are new, worshipping today in fifteen well organized churches with substantial buildings and highly developed departments of religious endeavor. Such matter under the guidance of the spirit of the church we now portray.

EPISODE VIII.—The Development of Education.

The development of religion and education has been and still is a steady and vital force in Fayetteville's history. The educational urge asserted itself in 1839 when Miss Sophie Sawyer, a most cultivated New England woman and missionary to the Indians, founded the Female Seminary on West Mountain Street. The school was open to young women and girls of the local community which with the earlier Cherokee Indian girls increased the enrollment to one hundred. Manners and morals were the chief subjects in the curriculum. The Civil War brought the school to a sudden close.

The ravages of war also forced the Arkansas College to close its doors. Rev. Robert Graham, the founder, as a site for his college purchased in 1851 "ten acres of land in the northeastern section of the town." The Christian Church and President Futrall's home now occupy part of this northeastern tract on College Avenue. The school was open to young men who under the influence of Rev. Graham and Rev. William Baxter developed into some of the best young men of the state and community.

The Henderson school, named after Circuit Superintendent Henderson, was erected in 1856 by the American Missionary Society. Judge Lafayette Gregg and his wife gave the site on which the building now stands. The school was for several years taught by white teachers, Miss Clara Hender-

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Quality and Service

Centennial visitors will find our store the handiest for any emergency illness, for refreshments and any Drug Store need.

Competent, Courteous Attendants

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Ozarks' Farm and Home Monthly
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'Reading for the Family'
RUFUS J. NELSON
Publisher

Steve's Place

The best place in town for Home-Made

Ice Cream and Candies

On Block Street

son and Miss Dora Ford being two of the best remembered. Since the early seventies colored teachers have been employed and the school has become a parf ot the public school system of the state.

Before the Civil War private schools had the favor of public opinion, but in 1871, Fayetteville was made a special school district. Members of the first board were President J. C. Massie, father of Prof. Massie, J. E. Benbrook, H. C. Botefuhr, T. D. Boles, D. D. Storkes, and Charles McClung. Schools were taught in rented buildings and the old Masonic Hall until 1885 when Washington School was erected. The development of the Fayetteville Public Schools is evidenced in an early record of "no building, three teachers, and an enrollment of 125" and a present record of "seven buildings, fifty teachers, and 2000 students."

The climax to Fayetteville's education came in 1872 when the State Legislature located on McIlroy hill the

QUAKER DRUG STORE

Ownbey & Rogers

We either have it, can get it, or it isn't made

SERVICE that SERVES

Agents for

The Owl Drug Co. Products

PALACE——OZARK

Fayetteville's Fine Theatres

Music--Pictures--Presentation--Environment the Best

JULY 3-4-5 ATTRACTIONS

CLARA BOW--"Ladies of the Mob"--THOMAS MAEIGHAN "The Racket"
RICHARD BARTHLEMESS--"The Noose"---MARY PICKFORD--"Rosita"
All First Run Productions in Fayetteville

Star Grocery

Service that Satisfies

Phones 184-185

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Where Good Fellows Get Together

Mountain Inn Barber Shop

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Our Motto—"Service"

Strickler, Gibson, Loyd Thomas, Warbritton

All Efficient Workmen

University of Arkansas. The County of Washington and the City of Fayetteville, because of their constant interest in educational progress offered larger bonuses and better advantages than other sections of the state and thus was placed in our midst the highest educational institution.

Here upon our limited stage we seek to represent the development of Fayetteville's strongest social force in the upbuilding of a state and of a nation at large.

FINALE

With such a heritage left to us by those who have passed before and with such substantial forces working at present within our community and among our people let us here again pledge ourselves in faith and loyalty to the common weal of the brilliant future which is promised by the rising generation to be educated, equipped and cultivated for the best that is to come to Arkansas, and thence to America and to the world.

Mountain Inn

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FAYETTEVILLE'S CENTENNIAL YEAR
OUR ½ SCORE YEAR

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JULY 5, 1928

"Every marker erected to commemorate a historical event, person, or place, is a Talking Rock—a story writ in stone or metal for all who take time to read, and an attractive way of teaching history."

9:00 a. m.—Francis Marion Chapter, D. A. R., will place a marker at the grave of James Leeper, a Revolutional soldier.
Mrs. R. E. Blair, Regent, will preside.
Invocation, Dr. H. L. Paisley.
Salute to the Flag.
The objects of the D. A. R.—Mrs. W. Grant Thompson.
Address—"The Value of the American Revolution to the World"—Dr. G. N. Cade.
"James Leeper, the Soldier"—Mrs. William S. Gregson, Historian, D. A. R.
Unveiling—Mrs. Fannie Wooddy, Charter member, Marion Chapter.
Song—"America."

10:00 a. m.—Site of the Fayetteville Female Seminary, Mountain St., by the P. T. A.
Invocation—Rev. N. M. Ragland.
Address—Prof. J. C. Massie.
Dedication—Mrs. W. F. Dunn.
Song—Miss Anna Mae Chandler.
Unveiling—Miss Ruth Dowell.
Music.

11:00 a. m.—The Quesenbury — Hill Home, Duncan St.
Music.
Address—Hon. J. N. Tillman.
Song.

2:00 p. m.—The Old Yell Home—South College Ave., by United Spanish War Veterans.
Address—Rev. J. H. Kelly.
Albert Pike's "Beuna Vista"—W. S. Campbell.
Music.
Unveiling by Mrs. Robert Jackson.

3:00 p. m.—Site of Arkansas College, at First Christian Church.
Invocation—Rev. John M. Asbell.
Orchestra.
Hymn—"How Firm a Foundation."
Origin and History of Arkansas College—Rev. N. M. Ragland.

4:00 p. m.—Battle of Fayetteville, April 18, 1863, at corner of College Ave. and Dickson St., erected by Mildred Lee Chapter, U. D. C.
Story of the Fight—Capt. E. B. Harrison.
Song—"The Homespun Dress"—Mrs. C. C. Yarrington.
"Old Tige"—Senator R. J. Wilson.
Dedication—Mrs. P. M. Heerwagen.
Unveiling by Mary Wood and Ann Lawson.
Song—"Arkansas"—by girls of the Caroline Dunn Chapter.

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To implement this ambitious program an endowment is being established to provide the Society with the security that we can for the first time ever employ a professional staff to support and guide our strong volunteer program. Our initial goal is $1,000,000 to be secured within the next two years. We currently have over $350,000 given or pledged.

We need your help. How can you help?

1. Give outright a certain amount before the end of 2008 to take your tax deduction.
2. Pledge an amount to be paid in 5 years or less. Contact Ann Sugg for a pledge form at (479) 306-8843 or johnorannsugg@cox.net
3. Include WCHS in your estate planning. See in side of back cover.

Funding Task Force

Ann Sugg, Chairwoman
Vincent Chadick
Bill Kincaid
Scott Lunsford
John Maguire
A.D. Poole
Scott Van Laningham

Help Us Fulfill Our Vision!

Membership Application Form

Washington County Historical Society

118 E. Dickson Street
Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701
(479) 521-2970
info@washcohistoricalsociety.org
http://www.washcohistoricalsociety.org

❑New Member ❑Renewal

- ❑ $15 Senior, student, public libraries
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- ❑ $500 Pioneer
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❑I would like to learn more about volunteer opportunities at WCHS

WCHS is a 501c(3) nonprofit corporation. The portion of the membership above $25 is tax deductible. The membership will run for a full 12 months beginning in the month following the month membership is received.

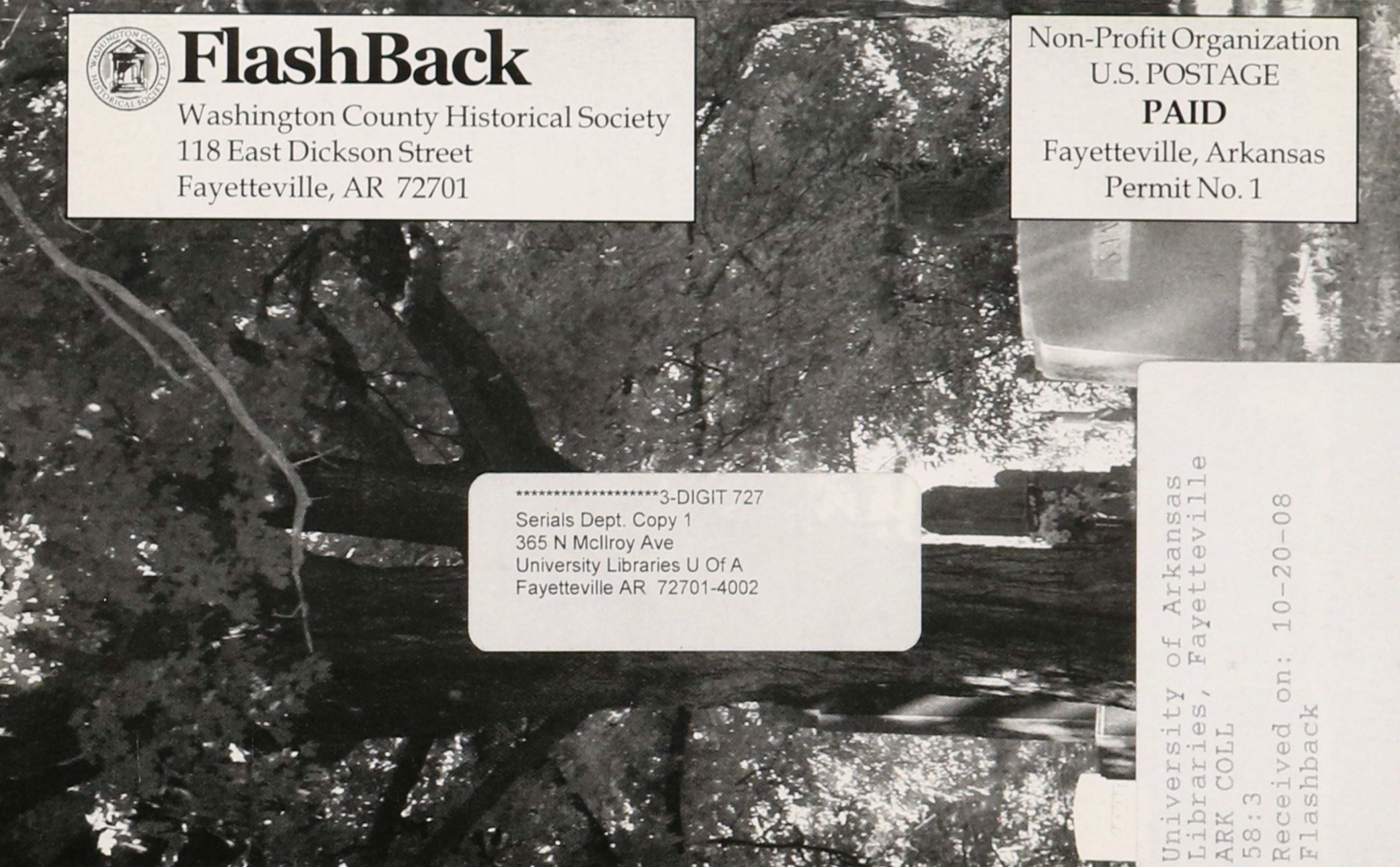
PLANNED GIFTS

Making charitable gifts to the Washington County Historical Society will enable it to continue and expand its programs.

If you are making regular gifts to the Washington County Historical Society or would like to start, you may find it beneficial to set up or give:

1. A **charitable lead trust** that will pay income to WCHS for a set period.
2. A **charitable remainder trust** that will allow you to transfer property to a trust set up for WCHS without paying capital gains tax on the sale of the property.
3. **Appreciated securities** at their current value and take an income tax deduction for the year up to 30% of adjusted gross income.
4. **Gifts from your retirement account** that could be an integral part of planning for those withdrawals.
5. **An irrevocable life insurance trust** that could own your life insurance, when it no longer serves its purpose, to make a charitable gift that could reduce the estate's tax bill.

There are a number of ways to enhance your retirement plans while still providing for your charitable interests and making gifts you never dreamed possible. Consult with your financial advisor on other ways you can make charitable donations. These planned gifts will provide added tax benefits for you and your heirs while helping to support the vital mission of the Washington County Historical Society for years to come.



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118 East Dickson Street
Fayetteville, AR 72701

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